

ADAMS'
OFFICIAL PREMIUM LIST
OF
UNITED STATES
PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL
GOLD COINS



Milford Coin & Stamp Co.
487 State St.
New Haven 10, Conn.



ADAMS'
OFFICIAL PREMIUM LIST
OF
UNITED STATES

PRIVATE AND TERRITORIAL
GOLD COINS

INDICATED BY PRICES BROUGHT AT PUBLIC
COIN SALES



EDGAR H. ADAMS

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Information of any kind pertaining to United States coins
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New York

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Introduction

Many very rare gold coins are circulating throughout the United States, unappreciated and passing for only their face value, that would be highly prized by collectors. These coins embrace many of the issues of the United States prior to 1860, with their various mint letters, and also include quite a number of coins issued since 1860.

With the regular United States coins there is no reason why a careful watch of all the gold coins in circulation should not result in the uncovering of some of the great rarities that now command the highest premiums. Of the high-priced gold coins, such as the half eagles, or five-dollar gold pieces, of 1815 and 1822, it is not unlikely that there are still somewhere to be found specimens in addition to the dozen or so now known which have brought such tremendous premiums. Of the former date the mint records show that 635 were made, while of those dated 1822 the records state that 17,796 were minted.

Every trifling variation in the design of a coin, such as a date or mint letter, gives it a particular interest in the estimation of collectors. A collector who devotes his attention to the accumulation of the gold pieces is not satisfied that he has a complete representation of every coin issued under United States authority unless his cabinet contains specimens of each denomination, of each year, and bearing the mint letter of every one of the mints.

Often the coins of a certain year that were issued at the Philadelphia mint are of the commonest character, and command but a small premium. On the other hand, during the same year but a limited number of coins of the identical design, with the single variation of the mint letter, may have been issued at one of the branch mints, making each coin of this stamp worth dozens of times its face value.

An example of this is shown in the case of the gold dollar of 1854. The Philadelphia issue is worth but little in excess of face value, while the one of the same design and date, but showing in addition the tiny letter "C" for the branch mint located at Charlotte, N. C., would be worth several hundred dollars. This is also true of the gold dollar dated 1861. The one bearing the latter date, struck at Philadelphia, has brought \$5.25, while the same design, but with the letter "D," for the Dahlonega, Ga., mint, has sold for \$280. Scores of others of all denominations will be observed by studying this list.

The \$2.50 and \$5 gold pieces struck after 1860 are not scarce, with but few exceptions, and are usually sold in full proof sets, which embrace all the gold denominations of the year.

Ten and twenty dollar pieces do not bring much of a premium, as they are sought by only a few collectors. The collectors as a rule value only those ten-dollar gold pieces which were issued from 1795 to 1804, and all such coins are here scheduled.

The following premium list represents the prices brought by the various coins whenever offered for sale, and no attempt is made to estimate the value of such coins which have not been publicly offered, even though there are available perfectly authentic records of private sales.

There is probably no better way of judging a coin's value than by consulting the prices brought at auction. Of course, these are not infallible, for peculiar reasons may cause a coin to be bid up to a figure far beyond its real worth. But this occurs only in isolated instances. Taken altogether, the public offering of a coin is nearly always pretty certain to result in the piece being sold at its real value. Therefore, the compiler of this work feels that the majority of the figures stated would be fully realized, if not exceeded, were a coin of similar nature offered at the present time. In a few cases certain coins have not been offered for sale in recent years—perhaps there is only one record of sale available. In such a case the auction price is no criterion of the coin's real value. Instances of this are shown in the ridiculously low prices brought by the five-dollar gold coins issued in California by Dubosq & Co. and Dunbar & Co. The only record of the sales of these extremely rare coins shows that they respectively brought \$6.40 and \$6.50 in 1884 and 1890. While these pieces thus brought only a trifle more than face value when last offered for sale, still they are now worth many times as much—how much could be determined only by a public sale.

The fact must be borne in mind that these auction prices are subject to the deduction of the coin auctioneer's commission, which ranges from 15 to 25 per cent., according to the number and value of the coins to be sold.

The mint letters have very much to do with the value of the United States gold coins. These are to be found usually on the reverse of the coin.

The Philadelphia mint issues bear no mint letter, and by this omission can be distinguished from all the others.

The letter "S" indicates the mint located at San Francisco.

"CC" indicates the mint located at Carson City, Nev.

"O," New Orleans, La.

"C," Charlotte, N. C.

"D," Dahlonega, Ga. Discontinued in 1861.

"D" indicates the Denver mint on coins dated 1906 and afterward.

As condition, or state of preservation, has so much bearing upon the value of a rare coin, that condition is herein mentioned wherever possible. Effort also has been made to show the prices realized by the same coins in varying conditions of preservation, ranging from the state known as "poor" to the "proof" specimen.

"Proof" coins, it may be explained, are those which have been struck from planchets, or blank disks of metal that have been highly burnished, in contrast to the ordinary surface of the newly struck coins intended for general circulation.

"Uncirculated" is the term applied to the next state of preservation. An uncirculated piece is one that shows absolutely no signs of wear, the design standing out in perfectly sharp relief. A coin may be termed "uncirculated," and yet have lost its mint lustre, although the latter condition always enhances the value of a coin.

"Extremely fine" condition in a coin is that where but the slightest traces of wear from circulation are perceptible, almost verging upon the "uncirculated" class.

"Fine" coins are those clearly showing every detail of design, but with a fair amount of wear. The edges may be somewhat worn, or the high relief somewhat reduced, and yet retaining every detail of design.

"Good" specimens show portions of the design, inscriptions, and date slightly worn away. Only half of some of the letters may be seen, but enough to indicate the original letters.

"Poor" coins show hard usage from circulation or from other causes. An entire inscription or date may be missing, and the surface become smooth in parts from much handling. Such a coin is worth very little to the collector, even when it represents a great rarity, although there have been instances where substantial premiums have been paid for poor specimens of extremely rare coins.

This list is prepared in as compact form as possible. First is given the date of the coin, with the mint letter, if any. Second, the condition is stated. Third, the name of the person holding the sale, or the owner of the collection. Next, the year of sale, and, last, the amount brought.

Every effort has been made to reproduce the various coins in the smallest detail and to give the actual size. However, there may be isolated instances where the reproduction is either larger or smaller than the original coin, owing to engraving difficulties.

This book should be particularly useful for reference to all gold coin collectors and those interested in gold coins. It contains much new information in regard to the private gold coinage, which is here presented for the first time to the general public in compact form.

Quite a number of the illustrations of rare coins are herein reproduced for the first time. Among these are the \$2.50, \$5 and \$10 pieces of Conway & Co., of Colorado; the \$5 and two varieties of ten-dollar pieces of Templeton Reid, of Georgia, the "75G. 20C." \$2.50 piece of Christopher Bechtler, of North Carolina, and the \$2.50 and \$5 pieces of Parsons & Co., of Colorado.

The prices have been taken from the Chapman, Elder, Proskey, Low, Bushnell, Davis, Mills, J. B. and D. S. Wilson, Stickney, Zabriskie, Jewett, and other great sales.

NEW YORK BRASHER DOUBLOON

The Brasher doubloon is not usually listed among the private gold coins, although it undoubtedly was struck by a private person, having been made by Ephraim Brasher, a New York jeweler, in 1787. It has about the same intrinsic value as the Spanish doubloon—sixteen dollars—from which fact it derived its title. It is one of the highest priced coins in the world. In 1907 a specimen sold for \$6,200. There are two minor varieties—one with Brasher's stamp, "E B," on the breast of the eagle, and the other with the stamp on the right wing. There was another Brasher, a brother of Ephraim, who conducted a goldsmithing business in Boston in Colonial days. It was the custom of the brothers to place their private stamp upon certain gold coins, the stamp of the Bostonian being "I B." Even at the present day specimens of the gold Portuguese "Joe" and "Half Joe," bearing the stamp of "E B" and "I B," are occasionally offered for sale. The New York doubloon is regarded by many as a pattern for a New York cent. Ephraim Brasher had a jewelry store on Cherry Street, New York City, in 1787. In that year he, with several others, appealed to the New York Legislature for permission to strike copper coins that would circulate in New York State, and it is thought he cut the dies of the so-called "doubloon" with which to make samples of his proposed coinage. About a half-dozen specimens are known in gold. The petition of Brasher was not granted, and the doubloons are the only records extant to show that such a coinage was contemplated.



("E B" on right wing.)

Very fine, Davis sale, 1890.....	\$ 450
Uncirculated, Stickney, 1907.....	6,200
Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	3,650

("E B" on breast.)

Very fine, Bushnell, 1882.....	505
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ONE DOLLAR

The one-dollar gold piece was authorized by act of March 3, 1849, the coins to have a weight of 25.8 grains and a fineness of 900-1000. The gold dollar was issued continuously from 1849 to 1889, inclusive, in which year it was discontinued. During this period nearly twenty million of these little pieces were coined. The issue of the gold dollar was considered as early as 1836, when a Congressional committee had under advisement a bill which provided for the issue of one, two, three, and four dollar gold pieces. The only immediate outcome of this bill was the production at the United States Mint of a pattern gold dollar of handsome design, showing on one side a radiated Liberty cap. Still another pattern gold dollar was issued in 1849, of engraved design, with a square perforation in the centre. This design was not adopted, but instead was issued the regular gold dollar bearing the head of Liberty, as illustrated below. This first gold dollar was found to be too small for practicable purposes, and so in 1854 an enlarged coin was produced, the chief design of which was the head of an Indian Princess. This second variety contained a greater amount of alloy than the first, but the intrinsic value remained the same as that of the original issue. The design of both the 1849 and 1854 gold dollars was the work of James B. Longacre, for years the chief engraver at the mint.



1849. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	\$ 2.25
1849b. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.25
1845b. Extremely fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	6.10
1849c. Fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	2.75
1849c. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.25
1849o. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1849o. Very fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.65
1850. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	2.25
1850. Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	2.85
1850c. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	2.75
1850b. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	6.50
1850o. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	2.75
1851. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	2.10
1851. Uncirculated, Gschwend, 1908.....	2.80

1851c. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	\$ 3.75
1851c. Very fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.30
1851d. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.25
1851d. Uncirculated, Gschwend, 1908.....	2.40
1851o. Uncirculated, Smith, 1908.....	2.25
1851o. Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	2.30
1852. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	2.25
1852. Uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	2.10
1852c. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	3.00
1852d. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	11.00
1852o. Fine, Smith, 1906.....	3.50
1853. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	2.10
1853. Fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.20
1853c. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	3.00
1853d. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	5.00
1853o. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	2.25
1854. (Liberty head), Smith, 1906.....	2.20
1854. (Indian head), Kuntz, 1908.....	2.25
1854c. (According to the mint records, four specimens of the gold dollar were made at the Charlotte mint in 1854, but not a single one of them has ever been located. Such a coin would now be held at a very high premium.)	
1854d. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	21.00
1854s. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	15.00
1855. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	3.00
1855. Uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	2.35
1855c. Fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.00
1855d. Fine, Elder, 1907.....	53.00
1855o. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	2.25
1856. (Slanting "5"), Uncirculated, Smith.....	2.75



1856. (Straight "5"), Uncirculated, Stickney, 1907.....	3.50
1856d. (Straight "5"), very fine, Eavenson, 1903.....	65.00
1856s. Fine, Eavenson, 1903.....	3.00
1857. Uncirculated, Eavenson, 1903.....	2.50
1857. Keel-Johnson, 1908.....	2.10
1857c. Fine, Eavenson, 1903.....	4.00
1857d. Very good, Smith, 1906.....	4.75

1857b. Very fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	\$ 3.00
1857s. Fine, Smith, 1906.....	3.50
1858. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	5.75
1858b. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	6.50
1858s. Very good, Smith, 1906.....	5.75
1859. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1859. Brilliant proof, Elder, 1908.....	8.00
1859. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1859c. Fine, Smith, 1906.....	3.75
1859b. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	7.50
1859s. Fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.00
1860. Proof, Elder, 1908.....	4.30
1860. Brilliant proof, Mehl, 1909.....	11.50
1860b. Fine, Smith, 1906.....	38.00
1860b. Fine, Treat, 1905.....	40.00
1860b. Fine, Elder, 1909.....	47.50
1860b. Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	82.50
1860s. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	7.50
1861. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	5.25
1861. Fine, Elder, 1908.....	2.30
1861b. Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	280.00
1861b. Fine, Elder, 1909.....	230.00
1862. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	5.75
1862. About fine, Elder, 1908.....	2.30
1863. Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	30.00
1863. Brilliant proof, Lockwood, 1905.....	40.00
1864. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	27.50
1864. Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	46.00
1865. Uncirculated, 1906.....	20.00
1865. Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	34.00
1866. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	10.00
1866. Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	14.00
1867. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	7.75
1868. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	9.00
1869. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	13.00
1870. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	9.00
1870. Fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	4.00
1870s. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	70.00
1870s. Proof, Green, 1907.....	135.00
1870s. Uncirculated, Wilcox, 1901.....	105.00
1871. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	10.00
1872. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	10.00
1873. Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	4.75

1874.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	\$ 2.25
1874.	Fine, Elder, 1908.....	2.10
1875.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	51.00
1875.	Proof, Lockwood, 1905.....	60.00
1876.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	5.00
1877.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	4.75
1878.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	4.50
1879.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	2.25
1880.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	8.00
1880.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	6.00
1881.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1882.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	3.50
1883.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	2.25
1884.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1885.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1885.	Brilliant proof, Kuntz, 1908.....	3.10
1886.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1887.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1887.	Brilliant proof, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.60
1888.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1888.	Brilliant proof, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.25
1889.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	2.50
1889.	Uncirculated, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.30

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF

The \$2.50 piece, or quarter eagle, was authorized by act of April 2, 1792, with a weight of 67.5 grains and a fineness of 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ -1000. The weight was changed to 64.5 grains by act of June 28, 1834, and the fineness reduced to 899.225. By act of January 18, 1837, the fineness was increased to .900. Although authorized in 1792, still the quarter eagle was not issued until 1796. It was produced at the mint in 1797, 1798, 1802, 1804-1808; 1821, 1824-1827, 1829 to date.



1796.	(No stars.)	Fine, Smith, 1906.....	\$ 22.50
1796.	(No stars.)	Uncirculated, Jewett, 1909.....	105.00



1796.	(Sixteen stars.)	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	62.50
1796.	(Sixteen stars.)	Steigerwalt, 1907.....	117.50



1797.		Stickney, 1907.....	200.00
1798.		Fine, plain edge, Stickney, 1907.....	31.00
1802.	(Over '01.)	Very fine, Stickney.....	10.00
1802.	(Thirteen stars.)	Uncirculated, Jewett, 1909.....	80.00
1804.		Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	23.00
1804.		Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	14.50
1805.		Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	16.00
1806.	(Over '04.)	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	43.00
1806.	(Over '05.)	Uncirculated, Steigerwalt.....	200.00
1807.		Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	8.00



1808.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	\$ 10.00
1821.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	30.00
1824.	(Over '21.) Very fine, Stickney.....	23.00
1825.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	15.00



1826.	(Over '25.) Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	170.00
1826.	(Over '25.) Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	75.00
1827.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	39.00
1829.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	13.00
1830.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	11.00
1831.	Brilliant proof, Stickney, 1907.....	31.00
1832.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	11.00
1833.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	11.00



1834.	(With motto.) Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	320.00
1834.	(Without motto.) Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	3.25
1835.	Extremely fine, Appleton, 1907.....	4.25
1835.	Extremely fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	2.80
1836.	Very fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.50
1836.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	4.25
1837.	Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	10.50
1838.	Very good, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.50
1838.	Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	3.50
1838c.	Very fine, Eavenson, 1903.....	4.40
1839.	Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	9.00

1839c. Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	\$ 3.00
1839d. Extremely fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	3.50
1839d. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	5.75
1839o. Extremely fine, Appleton, 1907.....	3.00
1840. Very good, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.50
1840c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.50
1840d. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.50
1840d. Fine, Davis, 1890.....	3.60
1840o. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	5.00
1841. (Only two of these coins are known to be in existence. One is owned by a private collector in Connecticut, and the other specimen is in the United States Mint collection at Philadelphia. The mint records, how- ever, do not mention the issue of a quarter eagle in this year at the parent mint.)	
1841c. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	7.00
1841d. Fine, Elder, 1907.....	13.25
1841o. No record available of public sale.	
1842. Fine, Taylor-Windle, 1908.....	155.00
1842c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	7.25
1842d. Fine, Davis, 1890.....	3.10
1842o. Extremely fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	4.00
1842o. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	4.75
1843. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	3.25
1843c. Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	4.75
1843d. (Small date.) Very fine, Appleton.....	4.75
1843d. (Small date.) Very fine, Gschwend.....	3.00
1843o. (Small date.) Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	3.00
1843o. (Small date.) Very good, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.50
1844. Extremely fine, Appleton, 1907.....	18.00
1844c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	7.00
1844c. Fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	3.25
1844d. Very fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.50
1844d. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	6.70
1845. Very fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	2.50
1845. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	4.25
1845o. (The mint records do not mention this variety of quar- ter eagle, but nevertheless several specimens are known to be in existence. There is no record of public sale.)	
1845d. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.00
1846. Extremely fine, Appleton, 1907.....	5.25
1846c. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.00

1846d. Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	\$ 11.00
1846o. (Over 1843.) Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	10.00
1847. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.50
1847c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.50
1847d. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	12.00
1847o. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.75
1848. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	7.00
1848. Fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	6.75
1848c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	7.00
1848. ("Cal.") Semi-proof, Zabriskie, 1909.....	85.00
1848d. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	8.00
1848d. Fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	4.00
1849. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.00
1849c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	10.00
1849d. Extremely fine, Appleton, 1907.....	12.00
1850. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	3.00
1850c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.50
1850d. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	7.50
1850o. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.75
1851. Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	2.60
1851c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	7.50
1851c. Fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	3.00
1851d. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	9.00
1851o. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	5.00
1852. Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.50
1852c. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.50
1852d. Extremely fine, Appleton, 1907.....	60.00
1852o. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	3.50
1853. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	3.25
1853d. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	50.00
1854. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	2.75
1854c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	7.50
1854d. No record of public sale.	
1854o. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	4.00
1854s. No record of public sale.	
1855. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	6.50
1855c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	3.00
1855d. No record of public sale.	
1856. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	8.00
1856c. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	8.00
1856d. No record of public sale.	
1856o. Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.50
1856s. Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	7.00
1857. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	3.25

1857d.	No record of public sale.	
1857o.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	\$ 4.00
1857s.	Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	36.00
1858.	Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	3.50
1858c.	Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	9.00
1858s.	No record of public sale.	
1859.	Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	4.00
1859d.	No record of public sale.	
1859s.	No record of public sale.	
1860.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	6.50
1860c.	Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	12.50
1860s.	Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	7.00
1863.	(Only thirty coined.) Brilliant proof, Maris, 1886....	5.40
1863.	Mills, 1904.....	55.00
1865.	(1,545 coined.) Dull proof, Mills, 1904.....	17.50
1867.	(3,250 coined.) Very fine, Appleton, 1907.....	38.00
1875.	(420 coined.) Brilliant proof, Appleton, 1907.....	45.00
1877.	(1,652 coined.) Uncirculated, Appleton, 1907.....	10.00
1881.	(680 coined.) Brilliant proof, Stickney, 1907.....	4.50
1885.	(887 coined.) Brilliant proof, Stickney, 1907.....	5.25

Very few of the quarter eagles other than those here mentioned command a premium worth mentioning. Even the latest of the quarter eagles, dated 1908 and 1909, of the new design, known as the Bigelow-Pratt pieces, made at the suggestion of Dr. William S. Bigelow, after the design of Bela L. Pratt, the sculptor and medalist, both of Boston, are worth no more than face value.



\$2.50. 1909. Pratt-Bigelow design. No premium.

THREE DOLLARS

The three dollar piece was authorized by act of February 21, 1853, to have a weight of 77.4 grains and a fineness of .900. The coin was issued continuously from 1854 to 1889, inclusive, and discontinued during the latter year. The general design of this coin was the same during all the years of its issue, bearing on the obverse a representation of the head of Liberty, upon which is a head-dress of feathers. Like the gold dollar, the design of this coin was the work of Mr. Longacre.



1854.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	\$ 7.00
1854.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	4.50
1854D.	Very good, Smith, 1906.....	22.50
1854D.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	10.00
1854o.	Very good, Smith, 1906.....	4.00
1854o.	Very good, Wilcox, 1901.....	4.00
1855.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	4.00
1855.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	4.50
1855s.	Fine, Smith, 1906.....	6.25
1855s.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	7.25
1856.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.50
1856.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.25
1856s.	Very good, Smith, 1906.....	4.00
1856s.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.75
1857.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.50
1857.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.00
1857s.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	5.50
1857s.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	4.50
1858.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	8.00
1858.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	10.00
1859.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	5.50
1859.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.25
1860.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	6.00
1860.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.00
1860s.	Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	11.00

1860s.	Fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	\$ 4.35
1861.	Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	4.50
1861.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	17.00
1862.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	6.50
1862.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	17.00
1863.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	5.00
1863.	Uncirculated, Wilcox, 1901.....	10.50
1864.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	7.00
1864.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	17.50
1865.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	10.00
1865.	Brilliant proof, Leeds, 1906.....	32.00
1865.	Brilliant proof, Jewett, 1909.....	41.00
1866.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	5.00
1866.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	9.00
1867.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	7.50
1867.	Proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	21.00
1867.	Brilliant proof, Jewett, 1909.....	33.00
1868.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	5.50
1868.	Uncirculated, Wilcox, 1901.....	6.50
1869.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	5.50
1869.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	15.00
1870.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	15.00
1870.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	8.00
1870s.	Only one specimen of this coin is known, this being now in the possession of a well-known New York col- lector. It is said that the dies were used by a coiner of the San Francisco mint to strike two specimens in 1870. One of these was placed in the cornerstone of a public building of that city. The mint records do not mention the issue of a coin of this denomina- tion and letter.	
1871.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	8.00
1871.	Uncirculated, Jewett, 1909.....	12.00
1871.	Semi-proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	6.50
1872.	Semi-proof, Stickney, 1907.....	10.00
1872.	Semi-proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	9.75
1873.	Fine, Smith, 1906.....	45.00
1873.	Proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	43.00
1873.	Brilliant proof, Jewett, 1909.....	132.00
1874.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	3.75
1874.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	15.00
1875.	Proof, Davis, 1890.....	55.00
1875.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	210.00

1875.	Brilliant proof, Jewett, 1909.....	\$440.00
1876.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	95.00
1876.	Brilliant proof, Steigerwalt, 1907.....	135.00
1877.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	31.00
1877.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	20.00
1877.	Extremely fine, Jewett, 1909.....	85.00
1878.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	4.00
1878.	Uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	5.00
1879.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	3.75
1879.	Proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.50
1880.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	4.50
1880.	Uncirculated, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.50
1881.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	11.00
1881.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	10.00
1882.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	11.00
1882.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	6.00
1883.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	5.00
1883.	Uncirculated, Wilcox, 1901.....	6.00
1884.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	6.50
1884.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.75
1885.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	7.00
1885.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	9.10
1886.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	8.00
1886.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.00
1887.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	6.75
1887.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	4.25
1888.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	6.25
1888.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	5.25
1889.	Brilliant proof, Smith, 1906.....	5.00
1889.	Brilliant proof, Wilcox, 1901.....	6.25

FIVE DOLLARS

The five-dollar piece, or "half eagle," was authorized by act of April 2, 1792, with a weight of 135 grains and a fineness of .916 2-3. The weight was reduced to 129 grains by act of June 28, 1834, and the fineness lowered to .899.225. The fineness was increased to .900 by act of January 18, 1837. The half eagle has been issued continuously from 1795 up to the present year with the exception of 1801, 1816 and 1817. It is not known definitely who were the designers of the five-dollar pieces which have been issued. The greatest change in design occurred in 1908, when the original design of the head of an Indian chief was adopted, the reverse design showing the principal device of an eagle fashioned after the style borne by the ancient Ptolemaic coins of Egypt. The 1908 half eagles are exactly like the quarter eagles, though of course slightly differing as to value and denomination.



1795. Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....\$ 30.00

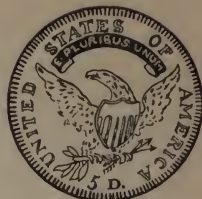


1795.	(Heraldic eagle.)	Very fine, Smith.....	95.00
1796.	(Over '95.)	Extremely fine, Stickney.....	35.00
1797.	(Over '95.)	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	160.00
1797.	(Fifteen stars.)	Very good, Smith.....	160.00
1797.	(Sixteen stars.)	Very fine, Stickney.....	250.00
1798.	(Large date.)	Very fine, Elder, 1907.....	22.00
1798.	(Small date.)	Extremely fine, Wilson.....	14.00

1798.	(Small eagle.) Ely, 1883.....	\$ 51.00
	Only two known. One in the collection of a well-known Philadelphian and the other in the mint collection at Philadelphia.	
1799.	Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	23.00
1800.	Very fine, Wilson, 1807.....	8.00
1802.	(Over '01.) Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	10.00
1802.	(Over '01.) Fine, Wilson, 1908.....	10.50
1803.	(Over '02.) Uncirculated, Stickney.....	10.50
1803.	(Over '02.) Uncirculated, Wilson, 1908.....	12.25
1804.	(Large "8.") Good, Scott, 40th sale.....	6.00
1804.	(Small "8.") Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	7.00
1805.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	8.00
1805.	Fine, Elder, 1908.....	6.90
1806.	(Pointed "6.") Very good, Stickney, 1907.....	6.50
1806.	(Round "6.") Very good, Stickney, 1907.....	7.50
1807.	(Bust facing right.) Very fine, Wilson.....	8.00
1807.	(Bust facing right.) Elder, 1908.....	6.60



1807.	(Bust facing left.) Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907..	8.00
1808.	(Over '07.) Very good, Stickney, 1907.....	8.50
1808.	(Over '07.) Uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	12.00
1809.	(Over '08.) Extremely fine, Stickney.....	7.50
1809.	(Over '08.) Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	7.50
1810.	(Large date.) Extremely fine, Stickney.....	7.50
1810.	(Large date.) Fine, Elder, 1908.....	6.20
1810.	(Small date.) Good, Stickney, 1907.....	5.75
1810.	(Small date.) Uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	9.50
1811.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	6.50
1811.	Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	6.75
1812.	Uncirculated, Stickney, 1907.....	8.00
1812.	Uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	8.25
1813.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	8.00
1813.	Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	7.50
1814.	(Over '13.) Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	15.00



1815.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	\$2,000.00
1815.	Very fair, Jenks, 1883.....	52.00
1815.	Very fine, Adams, 1876.....	150.00
1818.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	20.00
1819.	Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	550.00
1819.	Fine, Low, 1907.....	650.00
1819.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	560.00
1820.	(Curled "2.") Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	30.00
1820.	(Square "2.") Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	31.00
1820.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	18.00
1821.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	300.00
1821.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	200.00
1821.	Perfect, Jewett, 1909.....	275.00
1822.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	2,165.00
1823.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	21.00
1823.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	16.00
1824.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	120.00
1824.	Very fine, Jewett, 1909.....	165.00
1825.	(Over '21.) Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	70.00
1825.	Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	100.00
1826.	Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	35.00
1826.	Uncirculated, Stickney, 1907.....	60.00
1827.	Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	260.00
1827.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	350.00
1828.	(Over '27.) Extremely fine, Wilson.....	240.00
1829.	(Large date.) Uncirculated, Wilson.....	240.00
1829.	(Small date.) Extremely fine, Wilson.....	210.00
1829.	(Small date.) Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	360.00
1830.	Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	35.00
1830.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	31.00
1831.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	60.00
1831.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	40.00
1831.	Very fine, Jewett, 1909.....	60.00
1832.	Very fine, Smith, 1907.....	230.00
1832.	Extremely fine, Steigerwalt, 1907.....	310.00

1833.	Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	\$ 37.00
1833.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	41.00
1833.	Extremely fine, Jewett, 1909.....	50.00
1834.	(With motto.) Extremely fine, Smith.....	36.00
1834.	(With motto.) Extremely fine, Wilcox.....	40.50
1834.	(Without motto.) Proof, Stickney, 1907.....	10.00
1834.	(Without motto.) Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	5.25
1835.	(Small letters.) Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	5.75
1835.	(Large letters.) Very fine, Stickney.....	6.00
1836.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	5.50
1837.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	7.50
1837.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	7.50
1838.	Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	15.00
1838c.	No record of public sale.	
1838d.	Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	11.00
1839.	Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	16.00
1839c.	Very good, Kuntz, 1908.....	5.00
1839c.	Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	7.50
1839d.	Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	7.00
1840.	Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	7.50
1840c.	Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	19.00
1840d.	Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	11.00
1840e.	No record of public sale.	
1841.	No record of public sale.	
1841c.	Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	8.75
1841c.	Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	21.00
1841d.	Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	10.00
1841e.	No record of public sale.	
1842.	Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	8.50
1842c.	Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	7.50
1842d.	Fine, Elder, 1907.....	6.00
1842e.	No record of public sale.	
1843.	Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	8.50
1843c.	No record of public sale.	
1843d.	Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	10.00
1843d.	Fine, Elder, 1908.....	5.60
1843e.	No record of public sale.	
1844.	Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	12.00
1844c.	No record of public sale.	
1844d.	Very good, Du Puy, 1907.....	5.00
1844e.	(Small stars.) Very fine, Stickney.....	8.00
1844e.	(Large stars.) Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	5.25
1845.	Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	7.50

1845d. Extremely fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	\$ 6.10
1845d. Fine, Appleton, 1907.....	6.60
1845o. Very good, Mehl, 1909.....	5.50
1846. Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	6.00
1846c. Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	13.50
1846d. Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	12.00
1846o. No record of public sale.	
1847. Extremely fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	5.00
1847. Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	10.00
1847c. Very good, Wilson, 1907.....	8.50
1847d. Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	8.00
1847o. No record of public sale.	
1848. Very fine, Smith, 1906.....	7.50
1848c. Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	9.00
1848d. Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	6.25
1849. Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	8.00
1849c. Very good, Stickney, 1907.....	6.25
1849c. Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	8.50
1849d. No record of public sale.	
1850. Good, Kuntz, 1908.....	5.00
1850. Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	10.00
1850c. About fine, Low, 1904.....	5.75
1850d. Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	9.00
1851. Extremely fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	5.00
1851. Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	7.00
1851c. Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	9.50
1851d. No record of public sale.	
1851o. No record of public sale.	
1852. Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	7.50
1852c. Very good, Stickney, 1907.....	5.50
1852d. Good, Kuntz, 1908.....	5.00
1852d. Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	6.50
1853. Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	7.50
1853c. Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	6.50
1853d. Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	6.00
1854. Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	11.00
1854c. Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	9.00
1854d. Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	11.00
1854o. No record of public sale.	
1854s. No record of public sale.	
1855. Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	8.00
1855c. Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	8.00
1855d. Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	9.00

1855o.	No record of public sale.	
1855s.	Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	\$ 8.50
1856.	Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	10.00
1856c.	No record of public sale.	
1856d.	Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	11.00
1856o.	No record of public sale.	
1856s.	Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	9.00
1857.	No record of public sale.	
1857c.	Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	9.00
1857d.	No record of public sale.	
1857o.	No record of public sale.	
1857s.	Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	7.50
1858.	Brilliant proof, Steigerwalt, 1907.....	45.00
1858c.	Fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	5.00
1858d.	No record of public sale.	
1858s.	No record of public sale.	
1859.	No record of public sale.	
1859c.	Very good, Kuntz, 1908.....	5.00
1859c.	Wilson, 1907.....	8.00
1859d.	Uncirculated, Stickney, 1907.....	24.00
1859s.	No record of public sale.	
1860.	Fine, Kuntz, 1908.....	5.00
1860.	Proof, Smith, 1906.....	13.00
1860c.	Good, Stickney, 1907.....	9.00
1860c.	Very good, Taylor-Windle, 1908.....	7.00
1860d.	Extremely fine, Wilson, 1907.....	14.00
1860d.	About fine, Low, 1904.....	5.00
1860s.	Extremely fine, Taylor-Windle, 1908.....	14.50
1861c.	Very fine, Wilson, 1907.....	13.00
1861d.	No record of sale.	
1862.	Proof, Smith, 1906.....	21.00
1863.	Proof, Maris, 1886.....	7.50
1863s.	Fine, Elder, 1907.....	11.00
1864.	Fine, Elder, 1907.....	7.50
1865.	Brilliant proof, Wilson, 1907.....	29.00
1866.	Proof, Smith, 1906.....	25.00
1909.	Bigelow-Pratt. No premium.	



TEN DOLLARS

The ten-dollar gold piece, officially known as the "eagle," was authorized to be coined by act of Congress dated April 2, 1792. It was to have a weight of 270 grains, a fineness of .916 2-3. The weight was changed by act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains and the fineness reduced to .899.225. This fineness was increased to .900 by act of January 18, 1837. With the exception of 1802, and from 1805 to 1837, inclusive, the eagle has been issued each year since 1795.



1795.	Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	\$ 32.00
1795.	Fine, Gschwend, 1908.....	21.00
1796.	Extremely fine, Smith, 1906.....	32.50
1796.	Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	24.00
1797.	(Eagle with olive branch.) Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	50.00



1797.	(Heraldic eagle.) Uncirculated, Wilson, 1907.....	30.00
1797.	(Heraldic eagle.) Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	15.25
1798.	(Over '97; thirteen stars.) Fine, Wilson, 1907.....	70.00
1798.	(Over '97; thirteen stars.) Very fine, Jewett, 1909...	120.00
1798.	(Fifteen stars.) Very fine, Mills, 1904.....	66.00
1798.	(Over '97; sixteen stars.)	
1799.	(Large stars.) Very fine, Stickney.....	15.00

1799.	(Small stars.) Extremely fine, Stickney.....	\$ 19.00
1800.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	15.50
1801.	Uncirculated, Stickney, 1907.....	20.00
1801.	Fine, Elder, 1908.....	13.25
1803.	(Small stars.) Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	25.00
1803.	(Large stars.) Fine, Elder, 1908.....	20.00
1804.	Fine, Mehl, 1909.....	80.00
1804.	Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	25.50
1804.	Very fine, Jewett, 1909.....	41.00
1838.	Extremely fine, Wilson.....	32.00
1838.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	22.00



This design was the work of Engraver William Kneass, and, with the exception of the addition of the motto, "In God We Trust," in 1866, the same type was continued until 1907, when it was succeeded by the new design of Augustus St. Gaudens. Very few of the ten-dollar pieces issued after 1804 bear a premium. None of these coins was issued from 1804 until 1838. Nearly all the eagles issued from 1838 up to 1907 are omitted, bearing as a rule such small premiums if any, that mention of them is scarcely worth while.

1858.	Brilliant proof, Jewett, 1909.....	102.50
1907.	Wire edge variety. Uncirculated, Elder, 1907.....	40.00
1907.	Wire edge variety, Mehl, 1909.....	35.00



1907.	With flat border, and with periods at either side of the motto "E Pluribus Unum," Chapman, 1909.....	35.00
1907.	With wider border, periods omitted. Type issued for general circulation, Chapman, 1908.....	10.50

TWENTY DOLLARS

The twenty-dollar gold piece, or "double eagle," was authorized by act of Congress dated March 3, 1849. The coin was to have a weight of 516 grains and a fineness of .900. It was issued continuously from 1849 up to the present time. James B. Longacre was the designer, and with but few alterations the type was continued to 1907, when it was superseded by the St. Gaudens design. Not many of the double eagles command a premium, for the reason that there are only a few collectors who gather the denomination. Nevertheless, this series embraces what is regarded as one of the highest valued coins in the world—the double eagle of 1849, of which only a single specimen was made in gold. This piece is now on exhibition at the Philadelphia mint. One collector is credited with having offered the Government authorities \$75,000 for the rare coin, but of course without avail. It was not until late in 1849 that the die was completed for the coin, and before arrangements were made for striking double eagles for circulation the year 1850 came in. Consequently a new die had to be made. The 1850 double eagle is very nearly like that of 1849. The only alteration was to lower the relief of the cheek of Liberty, which stands out prominently on the 1849 piece. There are a few varieties of the St. Gaudens double eagle which command a premium. These are herewith mentioned.



\$20. 1849. Only one struck.



- | | | |
|-------|--|---------|
| \$20. | St. Gaudens. 1907. Wire edge, Chapman, 1908..... | \$35.00 |
| \$20. | 1907. Smooth edge, Chapman, 1908..... | 30.00 |
| \$20. | 1907. Similar, but in lower relief. The one issued for general circulation, Chapman, 1908..... | 20.50 |

PRIVATE GOLD COINS

1830—1861

Issued in

GEORGIA, NORTH CAROLINA, UTAH, OREGON,
CALIFORNIA AND COLORADO

PRIVATE gold coins are those which have been struck in various sections of the United States, from 1830 to 1861, to supply a suitable currency of definite values at times when there existed a lack of the regular United States coins.

Owing to a curious loophole in the laws of the United States, private individuals for many years were permitted to issue gold coins that circulated freely as money, although the laws expressly forbade any State to issue coins bearing its own stamp.

Private gold coins first were issued in 1830 by Templeton Reid, an assayer, who did business near the gold mines of Lumpkin County, Georgia. Mr. Reid was followed by Christopher Bechtler, who some time in 1831 began the issue of coins bearing his private stamp at Rutherfordton, N. C. Then when the gold discoveries were made in California in 1848 the necessity for an adequate circulating medium in place of gold dust resulted in private gold pieces making their appearance in 1849 almost simultaneously in California, Utah, and Oregon.

In 1860 similar gold coins were again made in Colorado during the Pike's Peak gold excitement, and it was in Denver, in 1861, that the last of the private gold coins was issued. A law was passed on June 4, 1864, forbidding the issue of such coins by private individuals.

Numerous varieties of the private issues differ in design from the regular United States coins only in trifling minor details that would escape the attention of the casual observer. While some of these coins are of original and striking design, still, as the issue of such pieces became more general, the engravers grew bolder, and, notwithstanding the law's express stipulation that no coin should be made in similitude of the regular issues, they turned out \$2.50, \$5, \$10 and \$20 gold pieces almost exact in their reproduction of the chief designs of the obverse and reverse of the United States coins,

differing only on the obverse with the name of the firm of issue in small letters on the coronet of Liberty, where the word "Liberty" is borne by the pieces of regular issue. On the reverse the only difference lay in the inscription around the border, the remainder of the design being the same as that on the Government coin.

There is little doubt that many coins of this description are still passing from hand to hand, as millions of dollars' worth were made. Occasionally specimens come to light in consignments of gold or in payments to bankers. A well-known banking firm of New York just a short time ago found a twenty-dollar piece of Wass, Molitor & Co., of San Francisco, dated 1855, in a consignment of gold from Colombia. This coin realized \$500 at an auction a few weeks later.

A short time before that a Chicago bank found a twenty-dollar gold piece of Clark, Gruber & Co., of Denver, dated 1861, in a consignment of gold coins. One of these pieces has brought \$300.

There are many other rarities, differing very little from the United States coin, that will be rare prizes for the person who comes across them. The discovery of such a coin as the five-dollar piece of Dunbar & Co. or Dubosq & Co., both issued in San Francisco, and almost exactly like the United States five-dollar piece, will return the finder a reward that will amply repay him for a great deal of time spent in scrutinizing such gold coins that may come into his possession.

That valuable gold coins from time to time are being remelted owing to ignorance as to their real value was confirmed by the fact that in 1908 a lot of the Bechtler gold pieces, of a bullion value of \$600, was received at the New York Assay Office, and, no one there having any idea of their value to collectors, the whole lot was consigned to the melting pot. What that lot of coins was really worth can of course only be conjectured, but when one considers that \$785 was recently paid for a certain variety of the Bechtler five-dollar gold piece the possibilities of the remelted lot of coins can be approximately estimated.

GEORGIA

TEMPLETON REID,
Lumpkin County, Ga.
1830.

The coins struck in Georgia consisted of three denominations—\$2.50, \$5, and \$10. All of these were issued by Templeton Reid, who operated a private minting establishment near the gold mines of Lumpkin County, Ga. It is not known how long this money-making plant existed, but the first of the coins bearing this stamp is dated 1830. They represent the first private gold coins to be issued in the United States to pass as money. The \$2.50 piece weighed 60.5 grains, of a fineness of .932, with an intrinsic value of \$2.43, while the ten-dollar piece, of which there were two varieties, weighed 248 grains, of a fineness of .942, and had an intrinsic value of \$10.06 to \$10.15. The Georgia coins of Templeton Reid contained gold of a higher standard of fineness than any other gold coins ever issued in this country, without excepting those of the Government. The purest gold used by the United States in its issues was in the gold pieces issued prior to 1834, the fineness of which was .916 2-3. In 1834 this was changed to .899.225, and in 1837 made .900, which latter fineness has been the standard ever since. The fact that Reid's ten-dollar pieces were worth so much more than their face value no doubt caused the great majority of the coins to be remelted, which accounts for their present scarcity. All of the coins issued by this assayer are very rare, particularly the five and ten-dollar pieces. There are only two known specimens of the five-dollar piece. One of these is in the mint at Philadelphia and the other is owned by a well-known Chicago collector. There is only one known specimen of the ten-dollar gold piece with date, this being owned also by the Chicago collector. Through the kindness of this gentleman we are permitted to place before the general public a reproduction of this rare coin for the first time. Of the ten-dollar piece without date there are but two known specimens—one in the mint and the second in the possession of the same Chicago collector.

TWO DOLLARS AND A HALF



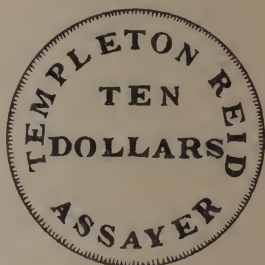
1830.	Barely circulated, Scott, 26th sale, 1885.....	\$19.25
1830.	Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	335.00
1830.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	280.00

FIVE DOLLARS



1830.	About fine, Low, 1905.....	555.00
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TEN DOLLARS



1830.	No record of sale.	
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(1830.)	(Without date.) No record of sale.	
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NORTH CAROLINA

CHRISTOPHER BECHTLER

Rutherfordton, N. C.

1831-1842.

The private mint of Christopher Bechtler was located at Rutherfordton, Rutherford County, N. C. The first of these coins, although not dated, are supposed to have been issued early in 1831. Christopher Bechtler transferred his mint to his son, August Bechtler, some time in the early forties. The coins issued by the latter bear the name of "A. BECHTLER." The inscriptions of "Carolina," "North Carolina," and "Georgia" were placed on the Bechtler coins to indicate the quality of the gold. The lowest grade of gold was 20 carats, the coins containing which are stamped "North Carolina Gold." The coins of the next grade, 21 carats, are stamped "Carolina," while those of 22 carats fineness bear the stamp of "Georgia." Intrinsically the dollar pieces had a value of 94 cents, the \$2.50 pieces averaged about \$2.43, and the five-dollar pieces about \$4.86.

The coins of the Bechtlers are now much sought by collectors, who pay high premiums for certain varieties. They are now quite scarce, notwithstanding the number that, according to Mr. Bechtler's books, were originally issued. He stated that from January, 1831, to February, 1840, he had coined a total of \$2,241,840.50 in gold pieces, his gold averaging 80 cents to the pennyweight.



\$1.	("Carolina 28 G.")	Extremely fine, Elder, 1907.....	\$ 8.00
\$1.	("Carolina 28 G.")	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	5.50
\$1.	("North Carolina 28G.")	Very good, Wetmore, 1906...	4.40
\$1.	("North Carolina 28G.")	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909, "28G" in centre.....	18.00
\$1.	("North Carolina 30G.")	Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	15.00
\$1.	("North Carolina 30G.")	Very fine, Proskey, 1903.....	10.50
\$1.	("North Carolina 30G.")	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	12.00
\$1.	("North Carolina 30G.")	Fine, Jewett, 1909.....	13.00



\$2.50	("Carolina 67 G. 21C.")	Extremely fine, Elder, 1908..	\$ 75.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	50.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	43.00
\$2.50.	("Carolina 70G. 20C.")	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.	16.75
\$2.50.	Do.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	135.00



\$2.50.	("Georgia 64G. 22C.")	Very Fine, Elder, 1907....	105.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Very fine, Elder, 11th sale.....	170.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Gschwend, 1908.....	135.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Wilcox, 1901.....	16.50
\$2.50.	Do.	Fine, Brown, 1904.....	21.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	63.00
\$2.50.	("North Carolina 75G. 20C.")	Very fine, Stickney, 1907	230.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Uncirculated, Zabriskie, 1909.....	400.00



\$2.50.	("North Carolina, 250, 20C.")	C. Bechtler, As- sayer, Rutherford. Fine, Elder, 1908.....	
\$2.50.	Do.	Extremely fine, Morris, 1905.....	85.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Very fine, Elder, 1907.....	100.00
\$2.50.	Do.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	300.00



\$2.50. ("North Carolina, Assayer, '20C' on obverse and '75G' on reverse.") There is no record of the public sale of this piece, which can be regarded as the rarest of the \$2.50 pieces issued by the Bechtler mint. The only known specimen is owned by a well-known Chicago collector.

\$5. ("Carolina 140G. 20C. RUTHERF.") No record of public sale.



\$5.	("Carolina 140G. 20C. RUTHERFORD.")	Fine, Elder, 1907.....	\$ 33.00
\$5.	Fine, Brown, 1904		40.00
\$5.	Do. Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....		14.00
\$5.	Uncirculated, Elder, 1908		54.00
\$5.	Do. Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....		31.00



\$5.	("Carolina 134G. 21C. RUTHERF.")	Fine, Elder, 1907	33.00
\$5.	Do. Very fine, Chapman, 1908.....		46.00
\$5.	Do. Fine, Bushnell, 1889		5.00
\$5.	Do. Proskey, 1903		12.50
\$5.	Do. Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....		25.00



\$5.	("North Carolina 150G. 20C.")	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909	420.00
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\$5.	Very fine, Bushnell, 1882.....	\$ 5.40
\$5.	Do. Uncirculated, Frossard, 1884.....	6.60
\$5.	Do. Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	785.00
\$5.	Do. Fair, Elder, 1909	55.00
\$5.	Do. Fine, Mehl, 1909.....	675.00
\$5.	("Georgia 128G. 22C. RUTHERFORD.") No record of public sale.	
\$5.	("Georgia 128G. 22C. RUTHERF.") Fine, Elder, 1907	85.00
\$5.	Do. Extremely fine, Chapman, 1908.....	70.00
\$5.	Do. Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	18.00
\$5.	Do. Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	59.00

AUGUST BECHTLER.

1842-1852.



\$1.	("Carolina 27G. 21C.") Fine, Elder, 1907.....	2.90
\$1.	Do. Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	3.50
\$1.	Do. Extremely fine, Chapman, 1908.....	5.25
\$1.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	2.75
\$1.	Do. Uncirculated, Mehl, 1909.....	6.50
\$5.	("Carolina 128G. 22C.") Very good, Proskey, 1903....	11.50



\$5.	("Carolina 134G. 21C.") Fine, Elder, 1907.....	32.00
\$5.	Do. Fine, Brown, 1904.....	25.00
\$5.	Do. Very fine, Bushnell, 1889.....	5.25
\$5.	Do. Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	24.00
\$5.	Do. Very fine, Jewett, 1909.....	30.00



\$5.	("Carolina 141G. 20C.")	Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	\$ 24.00
\$5.	Do.	Fine, Bushnell, 1889.....	6.50
\$5.	Do.	Good, Humbert, 1902.....	14.50
\$5.	Do.	Very good, Elder, 1907.....	26.25
\$5.	Do.	Zabriskie, 1909.....	90.00

OREGON

OREGON EXCHANGE COMPANY

Oregon City.

1849.

Early in 1849 need for gold coins developed in Oregon Territory to replace gold dust, which at that time was the only circulating medium. An attempt was made by the provincial government to establish a mint. This failed, and a private organization, the Oregon Exchange Company, made arrangements to strike gold coins of the denominations of \$5 and \$10. This company was composed of William K. Kilburne, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, George Abernethy, William H. Wilson, William H. Rector, James Gill, H. Campbell and Noys Smith.

The mint was erected at Oregon City, a blacksmith, Thomas Powell, making the necessary coining apparatus. Hamilton Campbell engraved the dies. The initials on the five-dollar piece represent the first letter of the family name of each member of the company, although the letter "G" is an error on the part of the engraver, the letter "C" being intended. Another error was the reversal of the letters for Oregon Territory, these appearing "T O" on the five-dollar piece. This error was corrected when the dies for the ten-dollar piece were made.

The five-dollar piece weighed $127\frac{1}{2}$ grains, of a fineness of .878, with an intrinsic value of \$4.82, but had a value of a couple of cents more if enough coins were remelted at one time to allow for the cost of separating the silver. The five-dollar piece was made with plain and reeded edge, and 6,000 pieces altogether are said to have been minted.

The ten-dollar piece was of a later design, and of more finished appearance than the first mentioned piece. This coin weighed 10 pennyweights and 20 grains, or 260 grains. All the pieces known have a reeded edge. It is said that 2,850 ten-dollar pieces were originally coined, although this denomination is now very rare.



\$5. 1849. Very good, Stickney, 1907.....\$ 85.00

\$5.	1849.	Good, Elder, 1908.....	\$ 70.00
\$5.	1849.	Very good, Brown, 1904.....	31.00
\$5.	1849.	Very good, Humbert, 1902.....	75.00
\$5.	1849.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	140.00



\$10.	1849.	Fine, Chapman, 1886.....	11.00
\$10.	1849.	Poor, Leavitt, 1884	16.00
\$10.	1849.	Poor, Zabriskie, 1909	130.00

CALIFORNIA

1849—1855.

There were fully fifteen private mints in California, which operated from 1849 up to and including 1855. All the varieties of these coins are mentioned here, so far as known. These issues were made as a substitute for the gold dust currency and had a wide circulation throughout California, the amount of private coins struck amounting to millions of dollars. It was estimated in 1856 that fully \$8,000,000 worth of private coin was at that time in circulation in California. So far as can be learned, the first coin issued was the five-dollar piece of Norris, Grieg & Norris, dated 1849. Moffat & Co. was the first private minting firm to issue a ten-dollar piece, also dated 1849, while Baldwin & Co. issued the first twenty-dollar piece in 1851. The first fifty-dollar piece was issued by Moffat & Co., 1851. This was the octagonal coin, bearing the stamp of United States Assayer Augustus Humbert. The last private coins to be issued in California were dated 1855, and came from the private mints operated by Wass, Molitor & Co. and Kellogg & Co. Both of these establishments were located in San Francisco.

MOFFAT & CO.,

San Francisco

1849.

The assaying firm of Moffat & Co. was composed of John L. Moffat, Joseph R. Curtis, P. H. W. Perry, and Samuel H. Ward. Their place of business was situated at Clay and Dupont Streets. They began the issue of gold pieces to circulate as money about July, 1849, in the form of rectangular ingots of gold, varying in value from \$9.43 to \$264. In the latter part of 1850 the firm became United States assay contractors, and Augustus Humbert, of New York City, was appointed United States Assayer to affix the Government stamp upon the ingots of gold which had been produced at their establishment. In early 1852 the original firm of Moffat & Co. dissolved, John L. Moffat retiring. The three remaining members of the firm reorganized under the title of Curtis, Perry & Ward, the contract for conducting the United States Assay Office being transferred to them. Their ingots bore the stamp of "United States Assay Office of Gold." Mr. Humbert continued in the capacity of United States Assayer until the Assay Office ceased operations in the latter part of 1853. Mr. Moffat thereafter carried on an assay business under the

title of Moffat & Co., the last coins to bear his stamp being the twenty-dollar gold piece of 1853.

Moffat & Co. issued the first ten-dollar piece of California during the latter part of July, 1849. Their coins were always held at par in California, and those dated 1849 and 1850 contained gold of an average fineness of .897. The ten-dollar pieces averaged 258¼ grains in weight, with an average intrinsic value of \$9.97.7.

The rectangular ingots bearing their stamp, which ranged in denomination from \$9.43 to \$264, contained gold of an intrinsic value of a little less than stamped on their face, the United States Mint assayers estimating the value of the \$16 ingot at \$15.75. The octagonal fifty-dollar pieces issued by Moffat & Co., bearing the stamp of the United States Assayer, Humbert, contained gold of a fineness of .880, .887, and .900. It is said that in quantities these pieces had a net mint value of \$50.10 each, but only \$49.90 in the single piece.

The United States Assay Office ten and twenty dollar gold pieces of 1852 had a weight respectively of 262 7-10 and 525 4-10 grains, of a fineness of .884. The mint assayers found the ten-dollar pieces to weigh on an average 262.85 grains, the fineness, .882½ (stamped .884), with an average value of \$9.98½, without taking into consideration the silver in each piece.

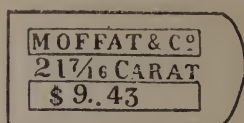


\$5.	1849.	Good, Stickney, 1907.....	\$ 6.00
\$5.	1849.	Fine, Elder, 1908	11.00
\$5.	1849.	Uncirculated, 1902	13.00
\$5.	1849.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	40.00

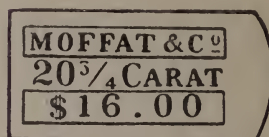


\$10.	1849.	Very good, Stickney, 1907	17.00
\$10.	1849.	Uncirculated, Elder, 1907.....	48.00
\$10.	1849.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909	16.00

RECTANGULAR INGOTS.



\$9.43. (1849.) No record of public sale. Only one specimen known, this being in the Philadelphia mint collection.



\$16.	(1849.)	Fine, Brown, 1904.....	\$130.00
\$16.	(1849.)	Humbert, 1902	545.00
\$16.	(1849.)	Chapman, 1908	345.00
\$16.	(1849.)	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909	285.00
\$5.	1850.	Very good, Stickney, 1907.....	7.50
\$5.	1850.	Fine, Elder, 1907	23.00
\$5.	1850.	Uncirculated, Elder, 1908	25.00
\$10.	1852.	Very fine, Risse, 1903.....	26.00
\$10.	1852.	Good, Proskey, 1903	11.00
\$10.	1852.	Brilliant proof, Humbert, 1902.....	60.00
\$10.	1852.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909	110.00

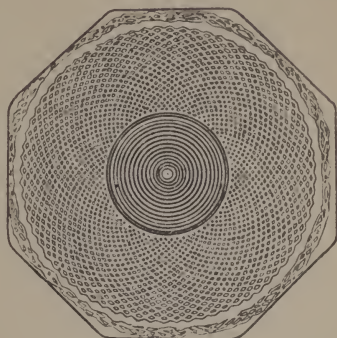
AUGUSTUS HUMBERT,

United States Assayer of Gold, California, 1851.



(Name in edge, fineness "887" and "50" in centre of reverse.)

\$50.	1851.	Very fine, Elder, 1908.....	\$260.00
\$50.	1851.	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	100.00
\$50.	1851.	About uncirculated, Elder, 1909.....	330.00
\$50.	1851.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	300.00



(Reeded edge, name around border, "887" fineness, and "50" omitted from reverse.)

\$50.	1851.	Good, Elder, 1907	115.00
\$50.	1851.	Brilliant proof, Zabriskie, 1909.....	1,000.00
(Name in edge, fineness "880," and reverse without "50.")			
\$50.	1851.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901	100.00
(Reeded edge. Name around border, fineness "880," and reverse without "50.")			
\$50.	1851.	Uncirculated, Wilcox, 1901	142.00
(Name in edge, fineness "880" and "50" in centre of reverse.)			
\$50.	1851.	No public record of sale.	
(Name around border, fineness "887," reeded edge.)			
\$50.	1852.	Extremely fine, Low, 1908.....	360.00
\$50.	1852.	Stickney, 1909	100.00
\$50.	1852.	Uncirculated, Zabriskie, 1909.....	450.00
\$20.	1852.	(Fineness "884.") Fine, Stickney, 1907.	125.00
\$20.	1852.	Do. Extremely fine, Humbert.....	75.00
\$20.	1852.	Semi-proof, Elder, 1907.....	135.00
\$20.	1852.	(Date recut over "1851.") Brilliant proof, Zabriskie, 1909	360.00
\$10.	1852.	(Fineness "884.") Uncirculated, Elder, 1908...	21.00
\$10.	1852.	Fine, Proskey, 1903	13.00
\$10.	1852.	Uncirculated, Mehl, 1909	38.50
\$10.	1852.	Uncirculated, Zabriskie, 1909	101.00

UNITED STATES ASSAY OFFICE OF GOLD, SAN FRANCISCO, 1852.

\$50.	1852.	(Fineness "887.") Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.	\$180.00
\$50.	1852.	Do. Extremely fine, Humbert, 1902.....	165.00
\$50.	1852.	Do. Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	179.00
\$50.	1852.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	160.00
\$50.	1852.	(Fineness "900.") Fine, Taylor-Windle, 1908..	100.00
\$50.	1852.	(Fineness "900.") Fine, Green, 1909.....	250.00
\$50.	1852.	Do. Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	110.00
\$50.	1852.	Extremely fine, Steigerwalt, 1907.....	275.00
\$50.	1852.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	220.00
\$10.	1852.	(Fineness "884.") Very good, Stickney, 1907..	14.00
\$10.	1852.	Do. Fine, Elder, 1908	15.50
\$10.	1852.	Do. Very good, Proskey, 1903.....	13.00
\$10.	1852.	Do. Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909	16.00
\$20.	1853.	(Fineness "884.") Uncirculated, Stickney, 1907.	100.00



\$20.	1853.	(Fineness "900.") Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909	26.00
\$20.	1853.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	22.00
\$20.	1853.	Do. Extremely fine, Humbert.....	21.00
\$20.	1853.	Do. Fine, Proskey, 1903.....	23.00
\$10.	1853.	(Fineness "900.") Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	18.00
\$10.	1853.	(Fineness "884.") Very good, Zabriskie, 1909..	36.00



\$20.	1853.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	45.00
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\$20.	1853.	About fine, Low, 1904.....	\$ 31.00
\$20.	1853.	Fine, Humbert, 1902.....	25.00
\$20.	1853.	Very fine, Proskey, 1903.....	20.00
\$20.	1853.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909	46.00

BALDWIN & CO.,

San Francisco, Cal.

1851.

The original firm of Baldwin & Co. was composed of George C. Baldwin and Thomas S. Holman. Early in 1850 they purchased the coining apparatus of F. D. Kohler & Co. Some time later a change was made in the firm, Mr. Holman withdrawing and a partner by the name of Bagley taking his place. This firm struck many coins, during the first part of 1851 being credited with the production of \$590,000 worth of gold pieces. When the firm suspended operations in 1851 it was estimated that fully \$2,000,000 worth of coin bearing their stamp had been manufactured. The dies for all the coins bearing the name of Baldwin & Co. were engraved by Albert Kuner, of San Francisco, whose name appears on the obverse of the "Horseman" ten-dollar piece.



\$5.	1850.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	\$125.00
\$5.	1850.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909	130.00



\$10.	1850.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907	355.00
\$10.	1850.	Uncirculated, Zabriskie, 1909	390.00
\$10.	1851.	Fine, Low, 1902	300.00



\$20.	1851.	Proskey, 1904.....	\$385.00
\$20.	1851.	Good, Elder, 1909	275.00

DUBOSQ & CO.,
San Francisco, Cal.
1850.

This firm was composed of Theodore Dubosq and a man by the name of Goodwin, the title being Dubosq & Goodwin, although all their coins bore the stamp of "Dubosq & Co." Theodore Dubosq had been formerly a Philadelphia jeweler. Notwithstanding the present rarity of coins bearing this stamp, nevertheless they were originally produced in considerable quantities. In the report of the production of private mints of San Francisco for the first quarter of 1851, Dubosq & Co. were credited with having produced \$150,000 worth. According to the United States mint assayers the five-dollar pieces of Dubosq & Co. averaged .587 in fineness, with an intrinsic value of par, while the ten-dollar piece averaged 262 grains, of a fineness of .899½, and had an intrinsic value of \$10.15. Consequently their ten-dollar piece possessed the highest intrinsic value of any of the California private issues. Both the denominations are now very rare, and the price brought by the five-dollar piece as given below is no criterion of the value of the coin. The only specimen of the five-dollar piece of which there is record is the one offered at the Curtis sale in 1884. It is not known who is its owner. There are but two known specimens of the ten-dollar piece bearing the name "Dubosq & Co." One of these, a very finely preserved specimen, is in the possession of a well-known Chicago collector, while the other, in poor condition, is in the collection of the University of Pennsylvania, having been presented to that institution by a Philadelphia collector.



\$5.	1850.	Good, Curtis, 1884.....	\$6.40
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\$10. 1850. No record of public sale.

CINCINNATI MINING AND TRADING COMPANY.

San Francisco, Cal.

1849.

Very little is known concerning the coining operations of this company. From what can be learned it was organized in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1849, when many companies were banding together in different parts of the country, to seek the California gold fields and engage in various kinds of business, among which was to be that of coining. The rarity of the coins bearing this stamp would seem to indicate that they were simply trial pieces. That a coinage was contemplated is certain, as there are a number of five and ten dollar pieces in gold and one five-dollar and one twenty-dollar piece in copper. It is fairly certain that these coins never entered general circulation. So far as known there are but two specimens of the five-dollar piece and three of the ten-dollar pieces. The \$5 and \$10 pieces weigh respectively 132 and 258 grains, and have an intrinsic value of \$4.95 and \$9.70.



\$5. 1849. No record of public sale.



\$10. 1849. Chapman, 1908.....\$3,000.00

\$10.	1849.	Fine, White, 1887.....	\$ 51.00
\$10.	1849.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	1,800.00

DUNBAR & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
1851.

The senior member of this firm was Edward E. Dunbar. He conducted a banking business in San Francisco in 1851. Later he came back to New York and organized the Continental Bank Note Company, which afterward merged into the American Bank Note Company. The weight of the Dunbar five-dollar piece averaged 131 grains, of a fineness of .833, and had an intrinsic value of \$4.98. The following record of sale is the only one obtainable of a specimen of this very rare coin, which should rank in value with the costliest of the California five-dollar pieces. The only specimen known is in the possession of a well-known Chicago collector.



\$5.	1851.	Cleanay, 1890.....	\$6.50
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J. S. ORMSBY & CO.
Sacramento, Cal.
1849.

This firm was composed of Dr. J. S. Ormsby and Major William Ormsby. They conducted their minting establishment in 1849 on K Street, Sacramento, and struck many coins. Dr. Ormsby afterward represented Sonoma County in the California Legislature, and Major Ormsby was killed in a battle with Indians at Winnemucca, Nev., in 1860. Ormsby County, Nevada, is named after him. The Ormsby ten-dollar piece contained gold of a fineness of .842, weighed $258\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and possessed an intrinsic value of \$9.37. This firm did an extensive business, the miners from the gold diggings often standing in a long line at the Ormsby mint awaiting their turn to have their raw gold transformed into "J. S. O." gold pieces. A five-dollar piece is said to have been made by the Ormsbys, but no record of the existence of such a piece is obtainable.



\$10.	(1849.)	Cartwright, 1906.....	\$1,310.00
\$10.	(1849.)	Very good, Zabriskie, 1909.....	1,600.00

KELLOGG & CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

1854.

The firm of Kellogg & Co. was composed of John G. Kellogg, formerly of Auburn, N. Y., and George F. Richter, who began an assaying business as "Kellogg & Co." at 106 Montgomery Street, Dec. 19, 1853. In 1854 Mr. Richter withdrew from the firm and Augustus Humbert joined Mr. Kellogg, the firm changing its title to Kellogg & Humbert, although the coins issued at their assay office all bore the name of Kellogg & Co. This was one of the most important private assay offices operated in California. Immense amounts of coin were produced with their stamp, the total amount issued being estimated in the neighborhood of \$6,000,000.



\$20.	1854.	(Large letters and small date.)	Very fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	\$25.50
\$20.	1854.	Do.	Fine, Taylor-Windle, 1908.....	22.50
\$20.	1854.	(Small letters and large date.)	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	22.00
\$20.	1854.	Do.	Uncirculated, Zabriskie, 1909.....	50.00
\$20.	1855.	(Large letters and small date.)	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	32.00
\$20.	1855.	Do.	Good, Wilcox, 1901.....	22.00
\$20.	1855.	Do.	Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	32.50



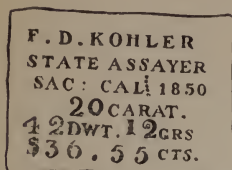
\$50.	1855.	Humbert, 1902.....	\$ 575.00
\$50.	1855.	Brilliant proof, Zabriskie, 1909.....	1,250.00

F. D. KOHLER.

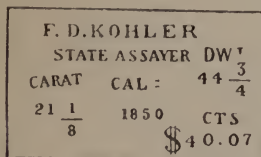
State Assayer, California.

1850.

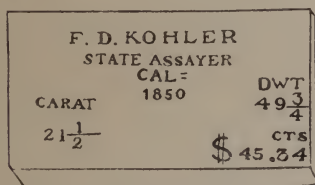
The State Assay Office of California commenced operations on May 13, 1850, on the south side of Portsmouth Square, San Francisco, with O. P. Dutton as Director and Frederick D. Kohler as State Assayer. On July 1, 1850, a branch of the State Assay Office was established on Third Street, near J, in Sacramento. John Bigler was director of this branch, with Mr. Kohler as assayer. The State Assay Office operated for nearly a year, its usefulness ceasing with the commencement of operations by the United States Assay Office early in 1851. The law creating the State Assay Office was repealed January 28, 1851. The United States Mint assayers at Philadelphia estimated that the intrinsic value of the State Assay Office ingots was from 1 to 1½ per cent. more than the stamped value. All of the ingots issued by this office are very rare. The ingots of the value of \$45.34 and \$36.55 are the only ones known, and are in the possession of a well-known Chicago collector. The latter piece is the only specimen of the ingot made at the Sacramento branch of the Assay Office. There is also one specimen of the rectangular fifty-dollar piece, the real pioneer fifty-dollar "slug." This piece is now in the coin collection of the Society of California Pioneers, on exhibition in the mint at San Francisco. The variety of \$54.09, which is herewith illustrated, was taken from a book on the West written many years ago, and goes to show that still another of these curious pieces of California currency may still be in existence. The one of the denomination of \$40.07 was formerly in the mint collection at Philadelphia.



\$36.55. 1850. (Sacramento Office.) No record of public sale.

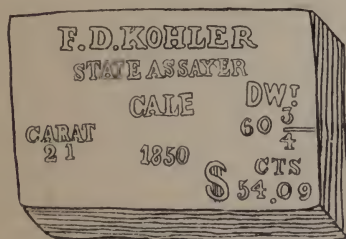


\$10.07. 1850. (San Francisco Office.) No record of public sale.



\$45.34. 1850. (San Francisco Office.) Cartwright, 1906. \$1,050.00

\$50.00. 1850. (San Francisco Office.) No record of public sale.



\$54.09. 1850. (San Francisco Office.) No record of public sale.

MASSACHUSETTS & CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

San Francisco, Cal.

1849.

The five-dollar coin bearing the stamp of this company is very rare in gold, and it is not known that a specimen has ever been offered for sale. There are but two specimens located—one in the United State Mint at Philadelphia and the other in the San Francisco Mint. No accurate information concerning this company can be

obtained. It is supposed that the company organized at Northampton, Mass., in 1849, and took coining apparatus to California. Owing to the limited number of these coins now in existence the operations of the company could not have been very extensive. The probability is that the coins now in existence are simply trial pieces. This coin weighs $115\frac{1}{2}$ grains, of an extremely low fineness of gold, containing a large percentage of copper. Its intrinsic value was probably lower than that of any of the California five-dollar pieces.



\$5. 1849. No record of public sale.

MINER'S BANK.

San Francisco, Cal.

1849.

The firm of Wright & Co., which conducted the Miner's Bank, was composed of Stephen A. Wright, John Thompson, Samuel W. Haight, and J. C. L. Wadsworth. Their place of business was located in Portsmouth Square, at the corner of Washington and Kearney Streets. The bank was housed in a little wooden cottage, for which a yearly rental of \$75,000 was paid. Wright & Co. dissolved on January 14, 1850. The ten-dollar piece issued with this stamp was alloyed with copper, had an average weight of $263\frac{1}{2}$ grains, a fineness of .865, with an intrinsic value that ranged from \$9.75 to \$9.87.



\$10.	(1849.)	Fine, Brown, 1904.....	\$70.00
\$10.	(1849.)	Extremely fine, Elder, 1907.....	250.00
\$10.	(1849.)	Extremely fine, Zabriskie.....	130.00

NORRIS, GRIEG & NORRIS.

1849.

From what can be learned these five-dollar pieces were the first specimens of private coinage to be circulated in California. Mention

of the coin of this firm is found in a California newspaper as early as May 31, 1849, and this coin is the one first mentioned of all the California series. It has been variously stated that this firm conducted a business at Stockton and at Benicia, but no information can be obtained that will confirm the location of their establishment. The fineness of the gold contained by the "N. G. & N." five-dollar pieces ranged from .870 to .892, with an intrinsic value from \$4.83 to \$4.95½, and about 2½ cents more when the value of the silver was included. The gold was alloyed with silver only.



\$5.	1849.	Plain edge. Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	\$35.00
\$5.	1849.	Do. Extremely fine, Zabriskie.....	46.00
\$5.	1849.	Do. Good, Elder, 1908.....	18.50
\$5.	1849.	Reeded edge. Fine, Elder, 1908.....	22.00
\$5.	1849.	Do. Extremely fine, Stickney.....	41.00

PACIFIC COMPANY.

San Francisco, Cal.

1849.

It is supposed that the coins bearing the above stamp were made by the firm of F. D. Kohler & Co., composed of Frederick D. Kohler and David C. Broderick (afterward United States Senator from California.) Both members of this firm went to San Francisco from New York City in 1849. The five-dollar piece weighed 130 grains, of a fineness of .797, and possessed an intrinsic value of \$4.48. The ten-dollar piece weighed 229 grains, of a fineness of .797, and had an intrinsic value of \$7.86. It is said that these coins, both of which are very rare, were, like the Ormsby pieces, struck with a sledgehammer, and that Mr. Broderick operated this section of the coining establishment, Mr. Kohler, who had been a jeweler in New York City, attending to the work of assay. The establishment of F. D. Kohler & Co. operated from the fall of 1849 until April, 1850, when the apparatus was transferred to Baldwin & Co., although it is said Mr. Broderick withdrew from the company in January, 1850, upon his election to the California Senate. Mr. Kohler discontinued his private assay operations to take up his duties as State Assayer of California.



\$5. 1849. No record of public sale.



\$10.	1849.	Fine, Levick, 1884.....	\$22.00
\$10.	1849.	Fine, Chapman, 1886.....	—
\$10.	1849.	Low, 1903.....	420.00

TEMPLETON REID.

1849.

Not the slightest information can be gained as to the coining operations of the above assayer in California. It would seem that the two denominations associated with California were merely pattern or trial pieces, and that these coins never went into general circulation. The ten and twenty-five dollar pieces weigh respectively 260 and 649 grains, possessing an intrinsic value of \$9.75 and \$24.50. Both of these coins are of the greatest rarity. The only known specimen of the ten dollars is at the Philadelphia Mint. While the \$25 piece is not definitely known to exist, yet a progressive young coin dealer of Philadelphia, who this year was connected with the biggest transaction in gold coins ever consummated in the United States, has informed the compiler that he has located a specimen of this greatest of Territorial rarities and may be able to bring it to the surface before the expiration of the present year.



\$10. 1849. No record of public sale.



\$25. 1849. No record of public sale.

SHULTZ & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
1851.

The above firm was composed of Judge G. W. Shultz and William T. Garratt, who in 1850 conducted a brass foundry back of Baldwin's coining establishment. At this time they made all the dies used for coining in San Francisco. Later they began coining five-dollar pieces in considerable quantities, and also were said to have made ten-dollar pieces. The United States Mint assayer found the five-dollar piece to average .879 in fineness, with a weight of 128¾ grains, and an intrinsic value of \$4.944. Albert Kuner engraved the dies.



\$5. 1851. No record of public sale. There are but two specimens of this coin known to exist—one in the possession of a well-known Wisconsin collector, the other owned by a collector of Rochester, N. Y.

Through an error of the engraver of the dies for this five-dollar piece the name of the firm on the diadem of Liberty is misspelled "Shults & Co." The senior member of the firm, however, always spelled his name with a final "z" instead of an "s." He was well-known in San Francisco, and after retiring from the coinage business engaged in that of gold mining.

WASS, MOLITOR & CO.

San Francisco, Cal.

1852.

This firm was composed of two Hungarian patriots—Count S. C. Wass and A. P. Molitor. They commenced coining operations early in 1852 with the production of a five-dollar piece. Their plant was located at 89 Merchant Street, in Naglee's Building. The five-dollar piece weighed 131 9-10 grains, of a fineness of .880, and had an intrinsic value of \$5.04, which represented a sufficient excess to pay the expense of recoinage at the United States Mint without cost to the depositor. This coin possessed the highest intrinsic value of any of the five-dollar pieces issued by private persons in California. Albert Kuner engraved the dies for all the coins issued by this company.

\$5.	1852.	Fine, Randall, 1885.....	\$7.50
\$10.	1852.	Uncirculated, Proskey, 1903.....	38.00
\$10.	1852.	About fine, Elder, 1908.....	31.00



\$10.	1855.	Fine, Cartwright, 1907.....	44.00
\$10.	1855.	Fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	17.50
\$10.	1855.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	41.00
\$20.	1855.	Fine, Elder, 1908.....	500.00
\$20.	1855.	(Small head.) Very good, Proskey, 1903.....	66.00



\$50.	1855.	About uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	455.00
\$50.	1855.	Fair, Appleton, 1907.....	255.00
\$50.	1855.	Very fine, Humbert, 1902.....	275.00
\$50.	1855.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	280.00

UTAH

Salt Lake City.

1849-1860.

Very little metallic currency passed among the Mormons in 1849, gold dust being the only circulating medium, and the Latter Day Saints made arrangements to strike gold coins bearing their own stamp from the great quantities of gold that had come from California. Apparatus necessary for coinage was constructed by residents of the Mormon capital, the mint being located on South Temple Street. Thomas Bullock was the director. In the cellar the gold dust and nuggets were refined, while on the first floor was placed the primitive coining press. John Kay was the first coiner. The designs of the gold pieces of 1849, of the denomination of \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20, were very much alike, the dies being engraved by a local dentist, James M. Barlow. Previous to this it is said an attempt had been made to strike gold coins from dies engraved by Robert Campbell, which were broken. It is not known whether any of the coins of this earlier pattern are in existence. The intrinsic value of the \$20 pieces ranged from \$16 to \$18. The fineness of the gold varied from .899 to .900, but the weight was about 85 grains less than that of the United States double eagle, ranging from 436 to 453 grains. This Mormon double eagle was the first coin of the denomination to be issued in the United States, and presumably first made its appearance about May, 1849. Cary Peebles, a California pioneer, states that he sold goods to the Mormons in May, 1849, and received in return \$4,000 worth of new Mormon coins, the first issued at the Salt Lake City Mint, as he stood by and watched the coins being made. The ten-dollar piece averaged in weight from 219 to 224 grains, with an intrinsic value between \$8.50 and \$8.70. The five-dollar piece of 1849 weighed 111 grains, of an intrinsic value of about \$4.30, and the \$2.50 piece, of a weight of 58 grains, had a value of \$2.25. All of the Mormon coins had plain edges. In 1850 a new design for a five-dollar piece was executed. This was similar to the same denomination of 1849, but showed a circle of nine stars around a somewhat different eye and mitre. No more coins were issued bearing the Mormon stamp until 1860, when a new variety of five-dollar piece of original design was issued. A mint assay of this specimen showed it to weigh 116 grains, with a fineness of .874, the intrinsic value being \$4.40. This was the last coin to be issued at the Mormon mint.



\$2.50.	1849.	Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	\$175.00
\$2.50.	1849.	Fine, Elder, 1907.....	90.00
\$2.50.	1849.	Very good, Zabriskie, 1909.....	77.50



\$5.	1849.	Stickney, 1907.....	27.50
\$5.	1849.	About uncirculated, Elder, 1907.....	40.75
\$5.	1849.	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	32.00
\$5.	1849.	About uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	46.25
\$5.	1849.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	47.50



\$10.	1849.	Poor, Leavitt, 1884	16.00
\$10.	1849.	Dietrich, 1884	22.00
\$10.	1849.	Very good, Zabriskie, 1909.....	705.00
\$20.	1849.	Very good, Brown, 1904.....	150.00



\$20.	1849.	Fine, Cartwright, 1907.....	155.00
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\$20.	1899.	Fine, Humbert, 1902.....	\$180.00
\$20.	1899.	Very fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	270.00
\$5.	1850.	Extremely fine, Low, 1903.....	28.25
\$5.	1850.	Good, Stickney, 1907.....	17.50
\$5.	1850.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1907.....	57.50
\$5.	1850.	Very fine, Jewett, 1909.....	54.00



\$5.	1860.	Uncirculated, Elder, 1908.....	60.00
\$5.	1860.	Fine, Stickney, 1907	40.00
\$5.	1860.	Extremely fine, Zabriskie, 1909	49.00
\$5.	1860.	Very fine, Jewett, 1909	48.00

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.

1860-1861.

The coins of three private minting firms, which operated in Colorado during the days of the Pike's Peak gold excitement, in 1860 and 1861, are herewith given—Clark, Gruber & Co., John Parsons & Co., and J. J. Conway & Co. The first coins made by Clark, Gruber & Co. bear the name of "Clark & Co." The members of the firm of Clark, Gruber & Co. were Milton E. Clark, Austin M. Clark, and E. H. Gruber. They handled gold dust produced at the Colorado mines, and in 1860 conceived the plan of striking their own gold coins from the native gold with which to make purchases of gold dust from the miners. Their establishment was located on McGaa Street, in Denver, and the first coins struck were ten-dollar pieces. The mint opened in July, 1860. The old coining machinery used by this firm is now on exhibition in the rooms of the Colorado State Historical Society, at the State Capitol building. Coins of all the regular United States gold denominations except the one and three-dollar pieces were made by Clark, Gruber & Co. in 1860 and 1861. In 1862 the Government purchased their minting establishment, which was thereafter conducted as a United States Assay Office for many years. The original bill provided for a Government mint at Denver, but coins were not struck there until 1906, when the new mint on Colfax Avenue first began operations. The Clark, Gruber & Co. \$10 and \$20 pieces were found by the United States Mint assayers to vary in fineness from .815 to .838, and that they were made directly from native Colorado gold, with its natural silver alloy, without any attempt to maintain or fix upon a standard. The pieces of \$10 and \$20 were greater in weight than similar denominations of the regular United States coinage to make up for the lower fineness, the weight of the ten-dollar pieces ranging from 273 to 283½ grains. On an average, after adding the value of the silver in each and deducting the mint charges, the coins were found to be of their stamped value and over. This was by far the most important of the Colorado private mints, which from July, 1860, up to the end of January, 1861, manufactured over \$134,000 worth of gold coins of the various denominations. The total coinage of this establishment has been set at nearly \$600,000. No mention can be found of the issue of the very rare double eagles of 1860 of Clark, Gruber & Co., and it is probable that the specimens in existence represent gold trial pieces, for some reason the general manufacture of the coins not being carried out.



\$2.50.	1860.	Uncirculated, Elder, 1907.....	\$ 38.00
\$2.50.	1860.	Very fine, Chapman, 1908	36.00



\$5.	1860.	Uncirculated, Elder, 1908	31.75
\$5.	1860.	Very fine, Stickney, 1907.....	12.50
\$5.	1860.	Very fine, Chapman, 1908.....	18.00
\$5.	1860.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	19.00



\$10.	1860.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	52.50
\$10.	1860.	Extremely fine, Elder, 1908.....	50.00
\$10.	1860.	Fine, Brown, 1904.....	38.00
\$10.	1860.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909	42.00



\$20.	1860.	Scott, 1883	26.50
\$20.	1860.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	645.00



\$2.50.	1861.	Fine, Chapman, 1908.....	\$ 17.50
\$2.50.	1861.	Nearly fine, Elder, 1908.....	13.00
\$2.50.	1861.	Extremely fine, Brown, 1904.....	7.50
\$2.50.	1861.	Very fine, Proskey, 1903.....	8.50



\$5.	1861.	Fine, Brown, 1904	13.00
\$5.	1861.	Very fine, Chapman, 1908.....	21.50
\$5.	1861.	Very fine, Proskey, 1903.....	11.00
\$5.	1861.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909.....	21.00



\$10.	1861.	Very fine, Proskey, 1903.....	16.00
\$10.	1861.	Fine, Stickney, 1907.....	20.00
\$10.	1861.	Extremely fine, Elder, 1908.....	23.00
\$10.	1861.	Fine, Zabriskie, 1909	21.00



\$20.	1861.	Extremely fine, Stickney, 1907.....	300.00
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JOHN PARSONS & CO.

Tarryall Mines
1861.

Very little is known concerning the operations of this private minting firm. It is said that John Parsons brought coining machinery from Quincy, Ill., to the Pike's Peak district in 1861, and began the manufacture of his coin. The inscription on these pieces reads "Oro," and from this fact the theory has been advanced that Parsons located his mint at Oro City, which formerly was situated on the present site of Leadville, in California Gulch. A later Oro City was established two miles further up the gulch. However, it is quite certain that Parsons' mint was located in the South Park, at the Tarryall Mines, and that his coins first appeared in the latter part of June or the first of July, 1861. The Weekly News, of Denver, dated July 3, 1861, states that "Parsons & Co., of Hamilton, are making preparations for a gold coinage there. The issue will be in quarter and half eagles of handsome and original design. We have seen facsimiles of the coins."

The Miners' Record, issued at Tarryall, dated Sept. 7, 1861, says: "We were shown by J. B. Stansell, Esq., one day this week, some new coins of the denomination of \$2.50, which were coined by Dr. J. Parsons, of Tarryall Mines. The specimens we saw were the first that had been coined, and although they were not as even and perfect in form as is usual in gold coins, were fair samples of Pike's Peak coinage. The designs on this denomination are on one side the American eagle in the centre, with the words "Pike's Peak Gold 2½ Doll" encircling it; on the other, a representation of a six-stamp quartz mill, with the words, "Parsons & Co., Oro." We understand Dr. Parsons designs removing his coining machinery to Buckskin Joe, where he will establish a mint for the coining of gold of different denominations."

The Tarryall mines were discovered on July 13, 1859, and were situated on Tarryall Creek, in the South Park, the diggings being located a short distance from the town of Tarryall. Hamilton was situated about two miles distant. From what can be learned, therefore, it would appear that the Parsons mint was located at neither Oro City nor Hamilton, but right at the Tarryall diggings. The Buckskin Joe diggings were situated on Buckskin Joe Creek, a branch of the Platte River, near the town of Lauret, formerly known as Buckskin Joe. Whether Dr. Parsons' plan of removing his mint to this place was carried out, is not known.



\$2.50. (1861.) Good, W. H. Smith, 1885.....\$ 17.00

\$2.50. (1861.)	Extremely fine, Wilcox, 1901.....	\$350.00
\$2.50. (1861.)	Good, Howard	19.00



\$5. (1861.)	Fair, Randall, 1885	36.00
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The above represents the only public records of the prices brought by these pieces. These may be said to be very much under the real value of the coins, both denominations of which are of the highest rarity, the five-dollar piece especially so. Neither of these coins is dated.

It is pretty certain that the name of the senior member of this firm was "Parsons," and not "Parson," as appears on the coins. The omission of the final "s" was probably due to a mistake on the part of the engraver. In all the newspaper references to him the name was spelled "Parsons," and a veteran Denver assayer, who knew the Doctor personally, stated that he was sure the name was spelled with the final "s."

J. J. CONWAY & CO.

Georgia Gulch
1861.

Information concerning the establishment which produced the coins of this stamp is very meagre. Some doubt has been expressed that such a mint ever operated in Colorado. Obtainable records, however, show that such a mint did operate for a limited time in 1861. It would seem that the mint was located in Summit County, in Georgia Gulch, which early in 1861 was one of the richest gold fields in Colorado Territory. The Gulch was in the heart of the Snowy Range Mountains, just over the range from Tarryall. At the mouth of the gulch was the town of Parkville, and it is thought there the Conway mint was located. Early in September, 1861, a meeting of the miners and traders was held in order to establish a uniform rate at which gold dust should be current, at the time this commodity ranging in value from \$14 to \$16 per ounce. A disagreement occurred between the miners and traders as to the rate, which promised a deadlock, when the firm of Conway & Co. solved the difficulty by manufacturing their gold pieces. A correspondent of the Rocky Mountain News, of Aug. 21, 1861, says: "There is a mint in Georgia Gulch, conducted by J. J. Conway & Co.,

jewelers and bankers. Their machinery seems to be as fine as that of Clark, Gruber & Co., and their five and ten-dollar gold pieces look as nice and rich as Uncle Sam himself could get up." The coins must have been issued earlier in August, however, for in the Weekly Rocky Mountain News, of Denver, dated Aug. 14, 1861, the statement was made that a careful assay of a new coin of the denomination of five dollars, "issued by J. J. Conway & Co., of Georgia Gulch," had been assayed, and shown to contain gold of a fineness of .722½ and the value in American coin of only \$4.26. There seems to have been a mistake in this first assay, for a later number of the same paper says that as it had been represented that the Conway coins were of light weight and deficient in value, it reproduced the certificate of T. G. Perrenaud, a local assayer, in which it was shown that the Conway five-dollar piece weighed 140.30 grains Troy, the gold being of a fineness of .822, the proportion of silver being .78, and, estimating the silver, the intrinsic value of the coin was \$5.01. The only specimen of the five-dollar piece so far offered at public sale brought \$3,200. It weighed 141.19 grains. All of the coins bearing this stamp are excessively rare. So far as known there are only two specimens of the \$2.50, two of the five, and one of the ten-dollar piece. The three denominations are in the collection of the mint at Philadelphia. A well-known Chicago collector owns the only other known \$2.50 piece. None of the Conway coins is dated.



\$2.50. (1861.) Clemens, 1878.....\$ 4.00



\$5. (1861.) Uncirculated, Taylor-Windle, 1908..... 3,200



\$10. (1861.) No record of public sale.

UNITED STATES GOLD PATTERN COINS.

Gold pattern coins are those which have been made at the United States Mint as samples for proposed coinage, but which for one reason or another were not adopted. They include several denominations which were never used for general circulation, such as the four-dollar and fifty-dollar coins.

The first gold pattern coin was the dollar of 1836, a very handsome little coin. The last gold pattern coins now obtainable by collectors are the four-dollar pieces, dated 1880. All of the gold pattern coins are held in high estimation by collectors, the highest in price being the unique fifty-dollar, or five-eagle, pieces and the unique double eagles of 1876.

With the exception of the two latter coins, there are striking differences between the designs of all the other pattern gold pieces and the coins of regular issue.

\$1. 1836. (Radiated liberty cap.) Proof, Elder, 1907.....	\$ 37.00
\$1. 1836. (Radiated liberty cap.) Proof, Parmelee, 1890..	2.75
\$1. 1836. (Radiated liberty cap.) Proof, Stickney, 1907..	38.00
\$1. 1849. (Engraved design, square hole in centre.) Proof, Smith, 1906	22.00
\$1. 1849. (Engraved design, square hole in centre.) Uncirculated, Parmelee, 1890	5.10
\$1. 1852. Ring Gold Dollar. Proof, Stickney, 1907.....	35.00
\$1. 1852. Do. Parmelee, 1890.....	5.60
\$1. 1852. "United States of America 1852" around hole. Seven olive sprigs. Uncirculated, Davis, 1890.....	5.25
\$1. 1852. "United States of America 1852" around circle of six bows. Rev. "Dollar" and garland of leaves. Very fine, Davis, 1890.....	4.50
\$1. 1852. Do. Gschwend, 1908	51.00
Half Dollar. (1852.) Proof, Parmelee, 1890.....	5.00
Half Dollar. (1852.) Uncirculated, Smith, 1906.....	31.00
\$20. 1861. Tall, thin letters in legend. Paquet design. Parmelee, 1890	44.00
\$5. 1873. (Reverse shows eagle with three arrows in left talon, the right supporting an upright U. S. Shield, with ribbon inscribed "In God We Trust." Proof, Smith, 1906	160.00
\$20. 1876. Die adopted in 1877. Proof, Haseltine, 1909....	1,000.00
\$20. 1876. Similar to above, but different from regular die of the year. Nagy, proof, 1909.....	1,000.00

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Only two specimens of the United States fifty-dollar pieces in gold were ever struck at a United States mint. These pieces, which were made in response to a demand from the business men of California for a gold piece of large denomination to answer the purpose of quick counting, were sold a short time ago to a well-known New York collector for a sum that eclipsed all previous records of coins in the world, being no less than \$10,000 each. They are regarded as the rarest coins in the world from an American point of view, as they represent the only instance where the United States Government issued a gold piece of that denomination. In this instance, owing to the importance of the coins, the price will be given, although the sale was conducted privately. While the designs appear to be the same, still there is a marked difference in the obverses, which will be discovered upon careful scrutiny.



\$50. 1877. Plain diadem, 1909, Haseltine, 1909.....\$10,000



ADAMS' OFFICIAL PREMIUM LIST

\$50.	1877.	Diadem with five starlike ornaments. Nagy, 1909	\$10,000
\$10.	1878.	(Two heads of wheat on Liberty cap, motto "E Pluribus Unum" in one line.) Barber. Scott, 1888	20.00
\$10.	1878.	Proof, Parmelee, 1890.....	10.00
\$10.	1878.	(Without heads of wheat, motto "In God We Trust." The Morgan design. Scott, 1888.....	19.00
\$10.	1878.	Proof, Parmelee, 1890	11.50



\$4.	1879.	The Morgan design. Smith, 1906.....	255.00
\$4.	1879.	The Barber design. Zabriskie, 1909.....	85.00



\$20.	1879.	(The metric double eagle.) Davis, 1890, proof..	43.00
\$20.	1879.	Do. Proof, Smith, 1907.....	150.00
\$20.	1879.	Do. Proof, Maris, 1886	110.00



\$4.	1880.	The Barber design. Adams, 1905.....	265.00
\$4.	1880.	The Barber design, Elder, 1909.....	450.00
\$4.	1880.	The Morgan design. Smith, 1906.....	370.00

1383 8.4



